

## ITALIANS MADE MASTERLY RETREAT AMID TORRENTIAL STORM

ment of the main front and rear-guard, which can only be sketched in the broadest outlines, some sections sustained shocks of exceptional intensity. The commanding height of Monte Nero, which the Italians had occupied after deeds of great valor, was defended against onslaughts from three sides, which gradually developed to envelopment.

Added to this was the suddenness of the surprise blow from the north, which developed into a turning fire before the southern armies and also on their extreme flank, gradually extending to their rear. It was to extricate the troops from this situation that the retreat began all along the extended advanced position occupied by the Italian army within Austrian territory.

This line stretched roughly from Pizzo (Fitzsch), far in the north, southeastward through Gorizia to Monfalcone on the Adriatic. The Second Army occupied most of the front above Gorizia, the Third Army that below Gorizia.

## ARSENALS, POWDER DEPOTS AND BRIDGES BLOWN UP.

The retreat was accompanied by shielding operations of the rear guard, which poured a deadly fire into the advancing columns and at the same time destroyed powder depots, arsenals and bridges with the double purpose of giving time for the withdrawal of the Italian heavy guns and of preventing military stores falling into the hands of the enemy.

The Germans encountered stubborn resistance on the Bainsizza plateau and heaps of enemy dead mark the lines of their advance. Around Globo Ridge a Bersaglieri brigade, outnumbered five to one, held back the enemy while the main line had an opportunity to get their retreat in motion.

In one of the mountain passes a small village commanding the pass was taken and retaken eight times during desperate fighting, infantry and hand-to-hand fighting.

Gorizia was shelled heavily, and what remained of what the correspondent saw there just a week ago to-day was further reduced to a mass of debris. One of the main bridges from Gorizia across the Isonzo was blown up by the Italians, and the enemy movement thus was further impeded.

To the west of Gorizia the town of Cormons also was shelled heavily. The great German guns opened enormous craters and literally tore the town to pieces.

As depots and arsenals were blown up the whole sky was lighted with a red glare and dense masses of smoke formed in an enormous pall like the approach of an equinoctial cyclone. Added to the fearful din and heavy shell fire on front and flank was the continuous explosion of powder supplies as the Italians slowly fell back, screened by a rearward of a Bersaglieri brigade, who threw up hasty breastworks and contested every foot of the way.

This permitted much of the heavy artillery and munition supplies to be withdrawn, but it was a prodigious task in the face of much odds and over such steep inclines. Some of the gunners hastily improvised derricks out of ropes and hoists and dragged the guns by hand from the advance line.

## HOW ITALIANS FELL BACK BEFORE GREAT FORCES.

Amid the onslaught of overwhelming masses the Italians fell back slowly. The correspondent, who was fortunate enough to obtain a place in a British Red Cross automobile, was able to observe the enormous movement westward. All the roads

were packed with dense traffic, with four or five lines abreast of teams, automobile trucks, pack mules, artillery wagons and ox carts.

The soldiers marched or rode, singly, in groups, in regiments, in brigades or in divisions. Even fields and byroads were utilized for the colossal migration. The only wonder is that the great army has been able to withdraw at all and establish itself along the new line of defense.

Many heartrending scenes were witnessed along the route as the torrential rain and the vast zone of mud increased the misery of the moving multitude. Food was scarce and many went without for days, while sleep was impossible as the throng trudged westward. The military hospitals were evacuated, together with wounded patients, and pale and wounded patients were obliged to join in the rearward march or fall into the hands of the enemy. The roadways were strewn with dead horses. Traffic moved by night and day, often blocked for long intervals by the breaking down of some enormous artillery truck.

But above all stands out the salient fact that the Italian army is on its feet, the broken detachments are reforming, and the whole army is swinging into another line before the invading enemy.

## Home Cheered by Great Loss From America.

ROME, Nov. 2 (United Press).—Official and the public alike were profoundly stirred to-day by news that America had hurried to Italy's aid with a vast loan. The whole feeling was one of grateful appreciation of America's solid and substantial manifestation of confidence and of friendship with Italy and with it a renewed and complete conviction that the German drive has been stopped.

One other bit of news to-day served to arouse the public—a report received by way of Switzerland that the German invasion plan hoped to embrace the capture of Venice and retention of the city of the Venetians as a bribe for a separate peace. This version declared that the Germans would threaten to ruin the city or to return it to Austria if Italy did not come to terms.

## BRITISH AIR RAIDERS BOMB GERMAN MUNITION PLANTS

Also Drop Tons of Explosives on Billets and Airdromes Behind Lines in Flanders.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—German munition factories in Bavaria have been attacked by British airplanes, an official statement issued to-night says. British airmen also dropped bombs on German billets and airdromes behind the lines in Flanders. The statement says: "Our airplanes co-operated successfully in a raid carried out by our infantry yesterday afternoon northeast of Loos, firing several thousand rounds from their machine guns and dropping bombs on hostile troops in the communication trenches."

"During the day five tons of bombs were dropped by us on Roulers, causing fires and explosions, and on many hostile billets. At night two and one-half tons were dropped on airdromes in the neighborhood of Courtrai, the airdrome at Gontrode and on the railway stations at Roulers, Thourout and Courtrai. Two trains were attacked from a low height. One of them was derailed and the other was destroyed completely. Several hostile machines were brought down."

## LANSING SCORES REPORT OF RUSSIA QUITTING THE WAR

U. S. Advances \$31,700,000 More—Russia Fighting 137 Teuton Divisions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Secretary Lansing, deploring any interpretation of Kereensky's statement to the effect that Russia was about to quit the war, assailed the Washington Post, which printed over a brief and preliminary account of Kereensky's statement the headlines "Russia Quits War." He authorized this statement:

"There has been absolutely nothing in the dispatches received by the Department of State from Russia, nor in information derived from any other source whatever, to justify the impression created by the Washington Post to-day, principally by the headline, 'Russia Quits War,' that Russia is out of the conflict."

"A reading of the full interview with Premier Kereensky, of which the paper published only an abbreviated and preliminary account, itself shows that the headline is entirely unwarranted. Our own advisers show that the Provisional Government in Petrograd is attacking with great energy the problems confronting it. Reports received from Petrograd by mail and telegraph show that Premier Kereensky and his Government, far from yielding to discouragement, are still animated by a strong determination to organize all Russia's resources in a whole-hearted resistance and carry the war through to a victorious completion. At the same time this Government, like those of the Allies, is rendering all possible assistance."

The Russian Embassy made the Premier's statement of Russia's position the occasion to reiterate that she has no intention of quitting the war. In a statement issued this afternoon Russian Ambassador Bakhmeteff said:

"A cable received lately shows the real military condition on the Russian front. The best answer to malicious assertions that Russia is out of the war will be the facts given by this cable: That we are holding at the present time on our front 147 divisions of enemy troops."

The Russian Embassy also issued a statement criticizing the manner in which the Washington Post presented the Petrograd dispatches. "Russia is not out of the war, and has no intention of quitting," said the Embassy statement. "No work in Kereensky's interview gives warrant for any assertion of that kind. As a matter of fact, the Premier stated the exact opposite."

"Even the part of it published by the Post does not give any justification to the preposterous and most injurious headlines by which it was entitled."

As another mark of confidence in the Russian Government the Treasury to-day authorized the immediate advance of \$31,700,000 out of the credits of \$325,000,000 already authorized.

This would bring the total actually paid the Russian Government up to \$325,000,000.

Including to-day's transaction there remains available for Russia here \$124,000,000. Apparently there is no intention to withdraw any of the unexpended credits. Indications are that the attitude of the American Government toward Russia, so far as the extension of financial aid is concerned, is unchanged by Premier Kereensky's statement.

The great credit of \$325,000,000 is being withdrawn in comparatively small installments. Withdrawals to date by the Russian Government are as follows: July 6, \$35,000,000; July 13, \$10,000,000; Aug. 1, \$2,000,000; Aug. 23, \$2,500,000; Aug. 29, \$37,000,000; Aug. 30, \$10,000,000; Sept. 25, \$15,000,000; Oct. 2, \$22,500,000; Oct. 11, \$20,000,000; Oct. 25, \$35,000,000; and to-day's contemplated withdrawal, \$31,700,000.

Great Britain's advances to Russia are, perhaps, almost ten times as great as the sum advanced by the United States. It is estimated that since the war began England has advanced at least \$2,000,000,000 to Russia and it is known that she was still advancing funds a short time ago and contemplated a continuance of the practice as long as necessary.

Latest official advice from Russia indicate expenditures of that country since the beginning of the war to August 1, this year, have been \$1,200,000,000 and that since that time her daily expenditure has been approximately \$15,000,000 a day.

## White House Suffrage Pickets Photographed in Prison Garb



Two of the suffragists who served thirty days in the Occoquan, Va., jail for picketing the White House, were photographed in their prison clothing. They are, from left to right, Mrs. J. A. H. Jenkins, New Jersey State Chairman, and Mrs. John Winters Brannan, daughter of Charles A. Dana.

## FRENCH AVIATORS SHOOT DOWN 10 GERMAN PLANES

Artillery Battle North of the Aisne—British Improve Their Position.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—Ten German airplanes were brought down yesterday by the French, or compelled to land in damaged condition, the War Office announces. Following is the text of the War Office statement:

"North of the Aisne there was incessant artillery fighting. We dispersed enemy detachments which attempted to approach our lines in the region of Chevreux."

"Enemy attacks on our small posts at the Main de Massiges, near Tahura and north of St. Mihiel, were without success. Patrol encounters on the left bank of the Meuse enabled us to take prisoners."

"On Nov. 1 two German airplanes were brought down by our pilots and a third by our special cannon. Furthermore, seven enemy machines were compelled to land in damaged condition."

"Our bombing squadrons threw down many bombs on the railway station at Mulheim, the aviation grounds at Lichtstadt, munition depots at Ruffach and Wepferthal and the railway station at Thionville."

"In reprisal for the bombardments of Dunkirk, seventeen of our airplanes dropped 2,500 kilograms (5,500 pounds) of projectiles on the town of Offenbourg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden."

LONDON, Nov. 2.—In minor operations yesterday the British slightly improved their positions south and west of Passchendaele and southeast of Poelcapelle, the War Office announces. Prisoners were taken.

## PIMLICO WINNERS.

FIRST RACE—Selling, maiden two-year-olds, six furlongs—George Scott, 10 (Kumner), straight \$4.50, place \$12.90, show \$1.50; first, \$14.00, place \$12.90, show \$2.50; second, \$12.00, place \$11.00, show \$1.50; third, \$10.00, place \$9.00, show \$1.50.

SECOND RACE—Maiden, four-year-olds, six furlongs—George Scott, 10 (Kumner), straight \$4.50, place \$12.90, show \$1.50; first, \$14.00, place \$12.90, show \$2.50; second, \$12.00, place \$11.00, show \$1.50; third, \$10.00, place \$9.00, show \$1.50.

THIRD RACE—Selling, three-year-olds, six furlongs—George Scott, 10 (Kumner), straight \$4.50, place \$12.90, show \$1.50; first, \$14.00, place \$12.90, show \$2.50; second, \$12.00, place \$11.00, show \$1.50; third, \$10.00, place \$9.00, show \$1.50.

FOURTH RACE—Selling, three-year-olds, six furlongs—George Scott, 10 (Kumner), straight \$4.50, place \$12.90, show \$1.50; first, \$14.00, place \$12.90, show \$2.50; second, \$12.00, place \$11.00, show \$1.50; third, \$10.00, place \$9.00, show \$1.50.

FIFTH RACE—Selling, three-year-olds, six furlongs—George Scott, 10 (Kumner), straight \$4.50, place \$12.90, show \$1.50; first, \$14.00, place \$12.90, show \$2.50; second, \$12.00, place \$11.00, show \$1.50; third, \$10.00, place \$9.00, show \$1.50.

## BROADWAY CROWD THREATENS SLASHER OF FOUR WOMEN

(Continued from First Page.)

doubtedly have inflicted fatal wounds on one or more of the women.

Miss Riley was the worst hurt. She was slashed on the left side of the face, the knife severing an artery, and was taken to Volunteer Hospital after a remarkable display of nerve.

VICTIM HELPS IDENTIFY PRISONER AS SLASHER.

Miss Rogers was slashed on the right shoulder, but she went to Police Headquarters and helped identify Karasinski, after having her wound dressed at the Broad Street Hospital.

Miss Fox has a slight cut on the right side of her face, and Miss De Jongh escaped with a scratch about two inches long on the left side of her neck. The knife just grazed her.

All the attacks took place on the east side of Broadway between Fulton and Beaver Streets, occurring at a time when Broadway and all the adjoining streets are literally jammed with men and women.

Miss Riley was the first victim. She had just finished her lunch in a restaurant and was walking south when, about opposite the Singer Building, she felt a pain in her cheek. She put her hand to her face and found blood pouring forth.

H. French of No. 95 William Street was within a few feet of Miss Riley, but did not see the attack. He called Traffic Policeman "Big Dick" Daley, who carried Miss Riley to the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at No. 172 Broadway.

She was taken from there to the hospital. Miss De Jongh told of her experience as the ambulance was leaving.

She said she was jostled by a man at Broad and Wall Streets and later at Broad and Nassau Streets when two girls with her told her that her neck was bleeding.

Then the crowd realized a slasher was at work. Detective Savage and Policeman Roberts took Miss De Jongh back down Broadway to see if she could find the man. They were passing Wall Street when she clutched the detective's arm and cried out:

"There he is on the corner!"

The policeman grabbed Karasinski, who put up a fight but was quickly overpowered. The crowd pressed about him and tried to attack him, but the policeman got him to the station house unhurt.

It was not until Karasinski had been arrested that word reached Headquarters of the attack on the two other women. Miss Rogers was slashed as she was turning into Exchange Place from Broadway and Miss Fox in front of No. 159 Broadway.

In view of the fact that the address given by Karasinski is in the neighborhood of where two children were killed by a tiger two years ago, the police questioned him about these crimes. He insisted he was in Pittsburgh at that time.

## THREE OFFICERS, MANY MEN KILLED IN GERMAN MUTINY

Outbreak on the Battleships Caused by Revolt Over Draft for U Boats.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Three officers and a number of sailors of the German Navy were killed in "another" mutiny at Kiel early in September, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to the Daily Express, which claims to have authentic details. The outbreak occurred aboard the battleships Kronprinz and Schleswig-Holstein and started when the men revolted against being drafted into the submarine service.

The sailors on the Kronprinz threw Admiral Schmidt overboard and stabbed and threw overboard Lieut. Raul, the Admiral's aide, and another officer. A battle on the ship's deck between the officers and sailors followed. Three officers and a number of sailors were killed. Similar scenes occurred on the Schleswig-Holstein.

Admiral Schmidt was rescued, but it was necessary for him to leave Kiel. All the surviving mutineers were arrested.

The battleship Kronprinz displaced 23,293 tons and was built in 1915. Her complement is 1,150 men. The Schleswig-Holstein was completed in 1904 and measures 13,000 tons. She carries 729 men.

## CLOSING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

With net changes from previous close.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net.
Am. Car & Mfg.	92	91 1/2	92	+ 1/2
Am. Can.	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Ice & Cold Storage	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Int'l.	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Lumber	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Mfg.	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Oil	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Paper	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Rubber	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Steel	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Sugar	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Tobacco	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Wool	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Zinc	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Copper	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Lead	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Tin	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Nickel	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Silver	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Gold	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Platinum	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Palladium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Iridium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Rhodium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Osmium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Selenium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Tellurium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Vanadium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Zirconium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Niobium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Manganese	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Chromium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Cobalt	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Molybdenum	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Barium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Strontium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Calcium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Magnesium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Potassium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Sodium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Lithium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Beryllium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Boron	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Fluorine	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Chlorine	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Bromine	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Iodine	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Hydrogen	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Oxygen	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Nitrogen	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Carbon	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Silicon	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Phosphorus	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Sulfur	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Selenium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Tellurium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Vanadium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Zirconium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Niobium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Manganese	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Chromium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Cobalt	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Molybdenum	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Barium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Strontium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Calcium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Magnesium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Potassium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Sodium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Lithium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Beryllium	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Boron	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Fluorine	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Chlorine	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Bromine	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Iodine	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Hydrogen	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Oxygen	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Nitrogen	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Carbon	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Silicon	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Phosphorus	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Am. Sulfur	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2	+ 1/4

## MARKET RAIDERS, FACING EXPOSURE, RUSH FOR COVER

Stock Exchange Publicity Route Rout Short Sellers and Prices Jump.

Speculators and unscrupulous bear raiders who have been endeavoring to manipulate security prices down to ruinous levels rushed to cover to-day in fear of the new order of Stock Exchange governors requiring lists of short sellers to be filed daily.

So great was the anxiety to abandon former tactics that the first fifteen minutes of the Exchange session developed a boost of prices more marked than the slump manipulated on the previous day. The rush forward ran far beyond the objectives, which soon necessitated a falling back to more reasonable levels.

Prices jumped from three to eight points at the start. The floor of the Exchange was a bedlam of brokers struggling to buy as the shorts assembled to cover their commitments. Whatever the causes back of the persistent short selling of the past few weeks, and whatever the inspiration for cumulative pounding down of prices far beyond the point of ordinary fluctuation, the action of the Exchange served to